(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2776.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1800.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 8, 1800.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Mr. Cowan's paper at Easton, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Green, English, and Co's. paper, at George-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk
of the governor and council.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such accounts shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if necessary, sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorised by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and that where the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorised to receive the same.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of unjustified debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person, and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and to obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. *And be it enacted*, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and revested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole interest, annually, on the first day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorised and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the directions and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commission, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall, within twenty days after the commencement of the next session of the general assembly, render to each branch of the legislature a fair and distinct account of the debts or sums of money due to the state, ranging the names of the debtors in alphabetical order, and give full and complete information of the manner in which, and the time when, each debt arose, and also the different steps and proceedings which have been taken by himself, or others, for the recovery thereof.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, three per cent.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That the agent be and he is hereby authorised and directed to collect any sum or sums of money due from persons resident without the state of Maryland, and, if necessary, sue therefor, and he is also authorised to employ counsel for the recovery of the same, and give such fee as he may think reasonable, and draw on the treasurer of the western shore therefor, who is hereby authorised to pay the amount of such order.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security, and taking the oath aforesaid.

Notice to State Debtors.

THE Agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the tenth day of March next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

The arrival of the ship Supply from Liverpool, has put us in possession of a Dublin paper of December 31, (several days later than by the Dublin Packet). To gratify the public curiosity, we hasten to give the outlines of the intelligence.

FRANCE.

The supreme consul has all power of appointment to posts in the army and navy—of ambassadors and ministers of state—of justice.—He is commander in chief of the armies, and has the *initiation* of ALL LAWS. His term of office is *ten* years, and is constantly re-eligible.

The conservatory body is composed of sixty members—who have been appointed by the consuls and the two commissions from the legislative bodies of the old government.—They hold their office for LIFE, have power of filling up vacancies—but have no decisive or efficient influence—it extending only to determining the constitutionality of laws.

The tribunate chosen after a long process of filtration from the people—receives all law from the first consul, discusses them publicly—afterwards three from their body go to the legislative body, where these three deputies meet three more from the executive or chief consul, who explain the nature of the laws proposed. After this elucidation they retire, and the legislative body, without debate, make their determination in secret.

Such are the outlines of this famous constitution.

Upon the first view of it there appears to be a great regret and reluctance on the part of the framers, at being forced to let the people have any share in the government. The constitution is a compound of aristocracy and democracy; much of the former, little of the latter—it is also not without an infusion of monarchy.

It is democratic, inasmuch as it is not founded in property; as the body of persons elegible to the great national offices are drawn, by the process of filtration, from the great mass of the people; it is also democratic, inasmuch as it explodes the idea of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and establishes the trial by jury.

It is aristocratic, because the people have no direct influence; because they do not immediately appoint their representatives; because the government has the initiation of the laws; because the decision upon those laws is to be secret; and because there is a body of men elected for life.

It is monarchial, because the chief power of the state is, in fact, intrusted to one man who is not responsible.

The people of France were allowed only three days to give their opinion on the constitution. It has been very universally acceded to. How long it will last it would be folly to predict. It is certainly very energetic. But as long as the supreme executive has the initiation or origination of all laws, the idea of France being a free representative government, is ridiculous in the extreme.

Our envoys have arrived at Lisbon, and are proceeding to Paris.

The archduke on the Rhine has taken Manheim, and forced the French to retire.

In Italy also the Austrians are successful. The important fortress of Coni has at length capitulated, and the French have fallen back as far as Nice.

Peace seems yet at a distance.

The readers of the N. York Gazette, of yesterday morning were exclusively informed, that the 54 with which the gallant commodore Truxton had an engagement, was called the Vengeance, and had arrived at Curracoa, entirely dismasted, with the loss of 100 men killed and 60 wounded.

We are this day enabled to give further interesting particulars of this almost unparallelled action, from the mouth of Mr. James Howe, who was on board the Vengeance, before, during, and some days after the conflict.

Mr. Howe, who is sensible and intelligent, informs us, that the Vengeance mounted on her gun-deck 32 long 18's, including 2 that were used as stern chasers; on her quarter 12 36 pound brass carronades, with 4 long 12's, and on her forecastle 6 long 12's; that she had on board 400 men, including 80 passengers, who all assisted during the engagement; besides 36 American seamen, who were taken out of the prison at Guadaloupe to work on board this ship some weeks before she sailed, and who nobly refused to fight, and said they considered themselves as prisoners of war, and rather than act offensively against their country, or any nation at peace with them, they would die by the sword! They were then ordered below, where they remained till the firing ceased, as will appear by the subjoined certificate from the captain of the Vengeance; of which we have obtained a translation from the original now in the hands of Mr. Howe. A similar certificate was given to each of the prisoners, agreeably to promise, on condition that they would exert themselves in getting the wreck into port, which they effected on the 5th day after the engagement.

The Vengeance had 186 bullet holes in her hull above water, some of the balls having gone through and through. Most of the passengers were killed, and from three to five of the wounded died each day before she reached port, one of whom was the sailing master.

Capt. Pitot is said to be an old and brave commander, having lost a hand, &c. in former battles. In the present one he had his trumpet knocked out of his hand by the same ball which took off the arm of a lieutenant who was standing near him.

It was the number of passengers, with upwards of a million of dollars on board, that made the Vengeance unwilling to come to action. She had been out only 36 hours from Guadaloupe, and was bound to Brest.

The particulars of the chace, &c. from Mr. Howe, correspond exactly with those of commodore Truxton, to the secretary of the navy.

TRANSLATION.

I, the undersigned, *captain de Vaisseau*, commanding the frigate Vengeance, belonging to the French republic, at present in the harbour of Curracoa, certify, to all whom it may concern, that James Howe, an American seaman, embarked on board the said frigate, at Port Liberty, as a passenger, by order of the agents of the consuls at Guadaloupe—and that he continued on board from the 8th Pluviouse to this day.—I also certify, that in consequence of a just demand made by the said James Howe to me not to serve in case of an engagement, he was put below during the combat which this frigate had from the 12th to the 13th of the present month; that he remained there throughout the whole of it; and that after the action, he wrought with all possible zeal and activity in repairing the damages which this frigate sustained.

In consequence of the services which he rendered on this occasion, I owe him the justice to request every officer commanding French ships of war, or privateers, not to give, nor suffer to be given, to the said James Howe, any hindrance or molestation on his return from this port to the United States; but on the contrary to render him every assistance in their power, unless he should be found on board a vessel armed against France. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents on board the Vengeance, Curracoa, the 20th Pluvoise, eighth year, &c.

D M. PITOT.

Certified by the delegate of the agents of the consuls of the French republic to the windward islands—Curracoa, 20th Pluvoise, 8th year, &c.

JOUBERT.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Capt. Pitot generously bore testimony to the gallantry of our brave Truxton, though it was not till some days after he had arrived, that it was known that he was his antagonist; and capt. P. frankly acknowledged, that if the action had been continued 10 or 15 minutes longer he would have been obliged to strike.

Le Vengeur had on board 50 or 60 American prisoners. The crew consisted of 600 men, of which 170 were during the action killed and wounded. The governor is said to have animated the crew by his own example, and with 5 or 6 other passengers to have been wounded—A variety of other circumstances are related, but we cannot answer for their correctness.

Extract of a letter from captain Truxton to the secretary of the navy, dated Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, 12th Feb. 1800.

"I arrived here the 8th inst. in company with the Insurgente, capt. Murray, with whom I fell in, the day after I wrote you by lieutenant Shaw.

"Finding it impossible to get a main-mast here, I shall use every dispatch in my power to put the Constellation into a condition to proceed to the United States. I have met a kind and friendly reception from admiral Parker: all the British post captains here have been on board the Constellation, and from seeing our situation, express every sentiment that could be wished by those true Americans who love ther country and its honour, better than any thing else.

"I have heard nothing of the French 54 gun ship since the action. It is hard to conjecture whether she sunk, or whether she has got into St. Thomas's or Curracoa. If she is still above water, she must be irreparable in the West-Indies. Her loss of men must have been prodigious in an action of five hours, with 600 men on board: my fire was directed principally at her hull.

"Several of my officers have told me that they thought they saw her go down—certain it is, that the ship and her lights disappeared of a sudden, and we ought to have seen her at day light. But I was so employed myself, in preserving our fore-mast and mizen mast, after the main-mast went over the side, that I attended to nothing else."

Extract of a letter from capt. Baker, of the Delaware sloop of war, to the secretary of the navy, dated Curracoa, 8th February, 1800.

"On the 6th inst. appeared off this harbour, a French ship of 52 guns, called La Vengeance, and from what I can learn, she left Guadaloupe last Sunday, bound to France, with a great deal of money, &c. on board; and also two French generals, and a number of other officers and passengers: but on Monday evening she was overtaken by an American or British frigate (but generally believed to be the former) and from her shattered condition, she must have had a very severe action, La Vengeance having left standing but her bowsprit, fore and mizen-mast; her fore and mizen shrouds, rattlings, &c. been cut up so, that you could scarce see any of them for stoppers. In short, there appears no place that has escaped a shot: her starboard side has been much hulled, and it is said, she had 140 killed and wounded, and when she parted had 8 feet water in the hold. They say the other vessel was in a similar situation, and in fact, that neither of them had the command of their ships. The French ship is now haled up in the harbour, and will require some months to refit, not having masts, cordage, &c. necessary for that purpose.

"P. S. This moment arrived a schooner from St. Thomas's with an American gentleman on board. They were spoke by a British frigate this morning at 8 o'clock, who informed them that yesterday he spoke commodore Truxton going down to Jamaica, who informed them, that last Monday night he got alongside of a French 50 gun ship, and after a long and severe action, had the misfortune to lose his main-mast, fore and mizen-top mast; the ship became unmanageable, at which time the French ship made her escape, severely wounded.

"Capt. Truxton said, that if he could have kept alongside 15 minutes longer, he would have taken her. This agrees with the French report, for they say they were in such a situation, they could not have defended the ship much longer."

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Letters from his excellency Mr. King, in London, dated December 24th, mention, that from accounts there, Denmark had joined the coalition, and Sweden was expected very shortly to follow the example—that a general peace was not expected, but a partial peace, between France and Austria, was not improbable.

From SURINAM.

Extract of a letter from Surinam, dated 3d February, to a merchant in this city,

"Victor Hugues has arrived at Cayenne with troops and ships from France, and it is feared, will have this place in a little time. Of this be assured, that every day since I have been here, all the forts have been firing 40 and 50 rounds morning and evening, in order to practice their men. There are a very few troops here, and not a ship of war, and I am afraid Hugues will have the place."

BALTIMORE, March 21.

IMPORTANT.

Arrived yesterday the fast sailing brig Betsey, capt. Hughes, six days from Savanna.

By the above arrival the editors of the Federal Gazette, have received Savanna papers down to the 14th inst. containing the following late and interesting articles:

SAVANNA, March 7.

Yesterday we were favoured by a friend with London papers to the 8th of January, and a Liverpool paper of the 9th, received by the ship Hope, capt. Calahan, 54 days from Liverpool—they contain nothing of moment, except the following interesting correspondence.

LONDON, January 6.

[*Published by authority.*]

Letters from the minister of foreign affairs in France, and from general Buonaparte, with the answers to them by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

TRANSLATION.

MY LORD,

I DISPATCH, by order of general Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic, a messenger to London: he is the bearer of a letter from the first consul of the republic to his majesty the king of England. I request you to give the necessary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands, this step, in itself, announces the importance of its object.

Signed CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the French republic (December 25, '99)

TRANSLATION.

French republic—sovereignty of the people—liberty—equality.

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, to his majesty the king of great Britain and of Ireland

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the republic.

CALLED by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the republic, I think it proper on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your majesty.

The war which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?

These sentiment cannot be foreign to the heart of your majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy.

Your majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification by a step speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only in those which are strong the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world.

Of your majesty.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the king the two letters which you have transmitted to me, and his majesty seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe for transacting business with foreign states, has commanded me to return in his name, the official answer which I send you herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
With high consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the minister for foreign affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

The king has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe.—He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France. Since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established governments, the resources of France have from year to year, and in the midst of the most unparallelled distress, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss cantons (his majesty's ancient friends and allies) have sufficiently been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged: Italy, though now rescued from its invaders,

has been made the ſcene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His majeſty has himſelf been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenſome conteſt for the independence and exiſtence of his kingdom.

Nor have theſe calamities been confined to Europe alone: They have been extended to the moſt diſtant quarters of the world, and even to countries ſo remote both in ſituation and intereſts from the preſent conteſt, that the very exiſtence of ſuch a war was perhaps unknown to thoſe who found themſelves ſuddenly involved in all its horrors.

While ſuch a ſyſtem continues to prevail, and while the blood and treaſure of a numerous and powerful nation can be laviſhed in its ſupport, experience has ſhewn that no defence but that of open and ſteady hoſtility can be availing. The moſt ſolemn treaties have only prepared the way for freſh aggreſſion; and it is to a determined reſiſtance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of ſtability for property, for perſonal liberty, for ſocial order, or for the free exerciſe of religion.

For the ſecurity, therefore, of theſe eſſential objects, his majeſty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general profeſſions of pacific diſpoſitions. Such profeſſions have been repeatedly held out by all thoſe who have ſucceſſively directed the reſources of France to the deſtruction of Europe; and whom the preſent rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will his majeſty rejoice, whenever it ſhall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and thoſe of his allies, have been ſo long expoſed, has really ceaſed; whenever he ſhall be ſatisfied that the neceſſity of reſiſtance is at an end—that after the experience of ſo many years of crimes and miſeries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France—and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the reſtleſs ſchemes of deſtruction which have endangered the very exiſtence of civil ſociety, have at length been finally relinquiſhed: But the conviction of ſuch a change, however agreeable to his majeſty's wiſhes can reſult only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The beſt and moſt natural pledge of its reality and permanence, would be the reſtoration of that line of princes which for ſo many centuries maintained the French nation in proſperity at home, and in conſideration and reſpect abroad: Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove all obſtacles in the way of negotiation or peace. It would confirm to France the unmoleſted enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations in Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that ſecurity which they are now compelled to ſeek by other means.

But, deſirable as ſuch an event muſt be, both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode excluſively that his majeſty limits the poſſibility of a ſecure and ſolid pacification. His majeſty makes no claim to preſcribe to France what ſhall be the form of her government, or in whoſe hands ſhe ſhall veſt the authority neceſſary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His majeſty looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and thoſe of his allies, and to the general ſafety of Europe.—Whenever he ſhall judge that ſuch ſecurity can in any manner be attained, as reſulting either from the internal ſituation of that country; from whoſe internal ſituation the danger has riſen, or from ſuch other circumſtances of whatever nature as may produce the ſame end.—His majeſty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no ſuch ſecurity hitherto exiſts; no ſufficient evidence of the principles by which the new government will be directed; no reaſonable ground by which to judge of its ſtability. In this ſituation it can for the preſent only remain for his majeſty to purſue, in conjunction with other powers, thoſe exertions of juſt and defenſive war, which his regard to the happineſs of his ſubjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the neceſſity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other grounds, than ſuch as may beſt contribute to the ſecure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their conſtitution and their independence.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 4. 1800.

To the miniſter of foreign affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

Annapolis, March 27.

WE are authoriſed to inform the voters of this diſtrict, compoſed of the citizens of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Eſquire, will, if choſen, ſerve as an elector for the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the conſtitution, as preſident.

Meſſrs GREEN,

THERE is reaſon to believe that our worthy fellow-citizen, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, is willing to ſerve as an elector for the 5th diſtrict of Maryland of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States; that it is his object to continue in office *that able and diſtinguiſhed patriot and ſtateſman*, John Adams, THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, who has no intereſt incompatible with ours, who has no motive for involving us in a war with any European power, and who is a firm believer, or at leaſt pays a proper reſpect to the religion of us and our forefathers.

You will perceive, gentlemen, that I have freely borrowed from the ſhort, but comprehenſive eulogium, in your laſt paper on Thomas Jefferſon, who, it ſeems, is propoſed to take the place of John Adams. But for what reaſon John Adams is to be diſmiſſed from the ſtation, which for the laſt 3 trying years he has filled ſo much to the advantage of America, as well as to his own honour, it is incumbent on you, or the correſpondent who furniſhed the paragraph, to explain.

Some time before the laſt election of preſident, there was a ſeries of publications, in which the pretenſions of Thomas Jefferſon were examined, and which have never been anſwered. At the ſame time there were many baſe repreſentations of the character and writings of John Adams, which were ably and ſeaſonably refuted and expoſed.

If any man, who has not ſeen thoſe publications, ſhall aſk, what are the merits of John Adams? every ancient whig, who ſhared in our memorable revolution, and who has not ſince abandoned his principles, will be ready to anſwer. If he inquires reſpecting his faults and defects, the advocates of Thomas Jefferſon and the adherents to the French nation will be prompt to anſwer; but they will anſwer only by calumnies, or by condemning for thoſe things, which entitle him to praiſe.

For many years paſt I have been accuſtomed to hear the praiſes of Thomas Jefferſon; but I have never been able to comprehend, on what his reputation is founded—He is, it is ſaid, a man of profound learning and a philoſopher. But his admirers will be puzzled to ſhew, what advantage his learning and philoſophy have produced to his fellow-creatures.—For his learning you may be referred to his notes on Virginia and his reports.—His philoſophy would deprive the wretched of their only hope, free the wicked from all reſtraints, and annihilate the diſtinctions between virtue and vice.—For his abilities to govern, you are referred to the hiſtory or tradition of his actions, or rather inaction, when placed at the head of affairs in his native ſtate.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.—He, that is a friend to liberty, equality and the rights of man, and to that good order and right government, which alone can ſupport them, is the friend of the people. A ſtranger might imagine from the ſtupid praiſe conferred on Jefferſon, by way of recommending him as a ruler, that in America there is ſome order or eſtabliſhment diſtinct from the people. In England, the turbulent profligate Fox has been called the *man* of the people. In that country indeed there may be an oppoſition of intereſts between an hereditary monarchy, a permanent order of nobility, and the people at large. In America the people are ſovereign, and he, that is not a friend to them, is a fool or a ſcoundrel, and will ſooner or later meet his deſerts.—Behold my gauntlet.

A. X.

Annapolis, March 12, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the direction of the governor and council I tranſmit to you the encloſed exequator for publication; you will, therefore, be pleaſed to inſert it in your paper immediately upon the receipt of this, and continue to publiſh the ſame for four weeks.

I am, with great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL, March 12, 1800.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PETER COLLIN, Eſquire, having produced to the governor an exequator, ſigned by the preſident of the United States, and ſealed with the ſeal of the ſaid States, recognizing him as vice-conſul from his majeſty the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, By and with the advice and conſent of the council, that the ſaid recognition be publiſhed for the information and government of the people of this ſtate.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the governor and council.

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

PETER COLLIN, Eſquire, having produced to me his commiſſion as vice-conſul of his majeſty, the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to vice-conſuls of his ſaid majeſty the king of Sweden.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia,
L. S. the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and of the independence of the ſaid States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of ſtate.

WE are authoriſed and requeſted to inform the freemen of the fifth diſtrict, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himſelf a candidate at the enſuing election of ELECTORS of preſident and vice-preſident, to be held on the ſecond Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and diſtinguiſhed patriot and ſtateſman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, ſome time in January laſt, a red and white heifer, with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to us directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, and a writ of *venditioni exponas* from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Saturday the fifth of April next, for READY CASH,

THE life eſtate of MATTHEW BEARD in a tract or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEARD'S HABITATION, containing between four and five hundred acres; and, on the ſame day and place, will be ſold, all the right, title, and intereſt of Matthew Beard's part of two tracts or parcels of land, known by the name of BEARD'S POINT LAND, IIAMS'S PURCHASE, and BURGESS'S CHOICE, containing two hundred and eighty-ſeven acres, more or leſs, for ready caſh. Matthew Beard's part of the laſt named property is one eighth of two thirds of the ſaid property; the above property is taken as the property of MATTHEW BEARD, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due NICHOLAS HARWOOD, at the inſtance of the State of Maryland, and a debt due JAMES WILLIAMS, and others. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
RICHARD HARWOOD, late ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 19, 1800.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the reſidence of the ſubſcriber, in Middle Neck, four miles from Annapolis,

SEVERAL young plough horſes, a number of black cattle and hogs, alſo the crop of Indian corn and fodder, and a parcel of bacon. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, and the terms made known at the time and place of ſale.

MARGARET PINKNEY.

March 10, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound, under the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, thoſe two tracts or parcels of land called PERRIWOOD and BEALL'S HUNTING QUARTER, in which I have ſeizin.

W 5

CLEMENT BROOKE.

February 7, 1800.

William Caton,

TAKES leave to inform the public, that he intends, on the firſt of April next, to open tavern in that well known houſe formerly kept by Mr. GEORGE MANN, and now by Mr. JAMES WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, and aſſures them, that he will always keep an aſſortment of the beſt liquors, and good waiters; and he will uſe his utmoſt exertions to give complete ſatisfaction, hopes for, and ſolicits, the patronage and encouragement of a generous public.

He has rented that elegant and commodious houſe now occupied by Mrs. MANN, where gentlemen, after the above mentioned time, may be accommodated in a private manner, ſeparate from the tavern, by the year, month, week or day, and he pledges himſelf to thoſe who think proper to honour him with their cuſtom, that nothing ſhall be wanted on his part to merit their favours.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Walter Bowie's, in Prince-George's county, State of Maryland, on the 15th of January laſt, a tall black man named CHARLES, a ſlim well ſet fellow, twenty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, has a down look when queſtioned, and has loſt both his little toes; I am informed he left the neighbourhood with an intention of going to Annapolis, which I think is very likely, as he has relations living in and near that place; he has probably changed his name and obtained a paſs, and will endeavour to paſs as a free man; had on when he went away, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes; it is likely he may change his dreſs. If taken up within fifteen miles of home FIVE DOLLARS will be paid, if over fifteen miles TEN DOLLARS, and if exceeding fifty miles the above reward, with reaſonable travelling charges for bringing him home, or FIVE DOLLARS for ſecuring him in any gaol, and giving me information, ſo that I get him again.

W 3

JOHN W. PRATT.

February 20, 1800.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the ſundry debtors to the eſtate of the late SIMON RETALLACK, blackſmith, unleſs they will pay off their ſeveral accounts, on or before the firſt of April next, to the ſubſcriber, to enable her to ſettle the eſtate, that ſuits will commence immediately againſt ſuch as will not comply.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Adminiſtratrix.

February 11, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from thoſe hot and irritating drugs ſo frequently propoſed for ſimilar purpoſes, and which only recommend themſelves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent ſtimulus on the nervous ſyſtem infallibly produce greater evils than thoſe they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the ſtomach, reſtoring the digeſtive powers, and ſending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the ſyſtem; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without ſtimulating too violently the nervous ſyſtem; ſtrengthens the ſecretory veſſels and the general habit; brings back the muſcular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and reſtores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have deſtroyed, and whoſe loſs had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The reſtorative is abſolutely above all recommendation in removing thoſe weakneſſes and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the conſequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets; and the moſt diſtreſſing caſes of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this reſtorative—ſpeedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, reſtoring a proper degree of tenſion to the relaxed fibres, and ſtrengthening the weakened organs.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From captain Daws, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be uſeful, you are at liberty to publiſh my teſtimony in favour of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatiſm in my ſhoulders, and ſometimes ſo violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from ſevere pain in ſome part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpoſe; I purchaſed a bottle of drops, advertiſed under a title ſimilar to your medicine, but experienced the moſt excrutiating ſmart from its application, which obliged me to deſiſt.—At length I was adviſed by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the uſe of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a ſtate of perfect health and ſtrength—I ſhall take a good ſupply to ſea, and never be without ſo valuable a medicine in my poſſeſſion.

I am, &c,

October 4, 1799. I. R. DAWS.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed, by the honourable Chancellor of Maryland, truſtees of RICHARD A. CONTEE, requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Contee to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims to bring them in, legally ſtated, to

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
of Anne-Arundel county,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
of Prince George's county,
truſtees of Richard A. Contee.

February 26, 1800.

A New Edition

OF THE

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Eſquire,
Attorney at Law,
Under the authority of the Legiſlature,
And now publiſhing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subſcriptions for the above-mentioned publication are received by Meſſrs. Thomas and Caldcleugh, No. 141, Baltimore-ſtreet, Baltimore; by the clerks of the ſeveral counties, and by the printer hereof.

The ſubſcription to the above will be cloſed in May, and the price conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers, there being only three hundred ſets for ſale.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1799.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, called BEALL'S PLANTATION, and BATEMAN'S FIELD (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported), containing by ſurvey five hundred and ſeventy-ſix and an half acres, two hundred and thirty-nine of which are wood land, heavily timbered with cheſnut and white oak; the remainder is cleared land, and has lain idle a number of years. The entire is well watered by ſprings, and a large ſtream that runs nearly through the centre of it.

This plantation is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco; is a moſt pleaſing and deſirable ſituation, and capable of great improvement, at a ſmall expence. It is ſituated on the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from navigable water, twelve from the city of Annapolis, twenty-five from Baltimore city, twenty-four from George-town, and about ſeven miles from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne.

The terms will be made known by application to WILLIAM HARWOOD, Eſq; Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber. SAMUEL BRANDRAM,
at Dr. Wm. P. Mathew
Baltimore.

October 23, 1799.

SETH SWEETSER,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will ſtill continue to favour him with their cuſtom, as he ſtill carries on the buſineſs in all its branches in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. I have juſt received, from Boſton, a quantity of the beſt ſole leather and ſhoe thread, and a few barrels of New-England ſtuff ſhoes, all of which I will ſell on moderate terms. S. S.

November 5, 1799.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:

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